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Die deutschen Landerziehungsheime. By HERMANN LIETZ. Leipzig: R. Voigtländer, 1910. Pp. 147. M. 4.00.

This thirteenth year of the German New Schools founded by Dr. Lietz is reported in most attractive form. The five divisions are represented—three for boys, Ilsenburg, Haubinda, and Bieberstein, and two for girls, Gaienhofen and Sieversdorf. One seldom finds a report so adequately illustrated by photographs. Without reference to the German text the course of the work can be seen clearly by means of the pictures of buildings, gardening, bathing, tree-felling, haymaking, recitations indoors and out-of-doors, snow-shoeing, coasting, dramatic representations: the range is very wide.

Despite numerous setbacks which would have daunted a man of less spirit, Dr. Lietz has moved steadily forward in his work. The burning of the old castle of Bieberstein has been followed by the putting up of a more adequate and even more attractive building. Secessions from the force and the difficulties of widely separated institutions for boys of various ages have led to the use of the automobile in the administration.

One of the distinctive features of the school is the scheme for foreign travel. In this year the record in text and pictures shows groups of students at Rügen, in Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, and Tunis. It is hoped that the long-deferred visit to America may take place during the present school year.

FRANK A. MANNY

THE BALTIMORE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

Open Air Crusaders. Edited by SHERMAN C. KINGSLEY. Chicago: The United Charities, 1910. Pp. 107.

This volume contains a report of the Elizabeth McCormick open-air school, together with a general account of open-air school work in Chicago, and a chapter on school ventilation.

The open-air school movement, which originated in Germany a few years ago, has spread widely and is rapidly gaining ground in this country. These schools are usually located in the woods near the city, but the school described in this little book is situated on the roof of the Mary Crane Nursery building in the heart of Chicago. The school was conducted by the United Charities of Chicago, and the expense of maintenance, attendants, and equipment was met through a grant by the trustees of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund. The board of education co-operated by furnishing the school equipment, the teacher, the supervision, and the whole conduct of the educational side of the work. The report covers the activities of the school year 1909-10.

Forty-nine tubercular children attended the school from October to June. They were furnished with picturesque Eskimo suits, made of heavy blankets, which they slipped over their ordinary clothing. The children arrived at eight o'clock in the morning and left at four in the afternoon. The daily routine included a bath, medical inspection, three meals, and alternating periods of study, physical activity, and rest. The results obtained were altogether satisfactory. The children were all improved physically, and they made rapid progress in their school work. Furthermore, the school made a strong plea for the rights of handicapped children, and it had considerable influence in bringing about better ventilation in the schoolrooms of Chicago.